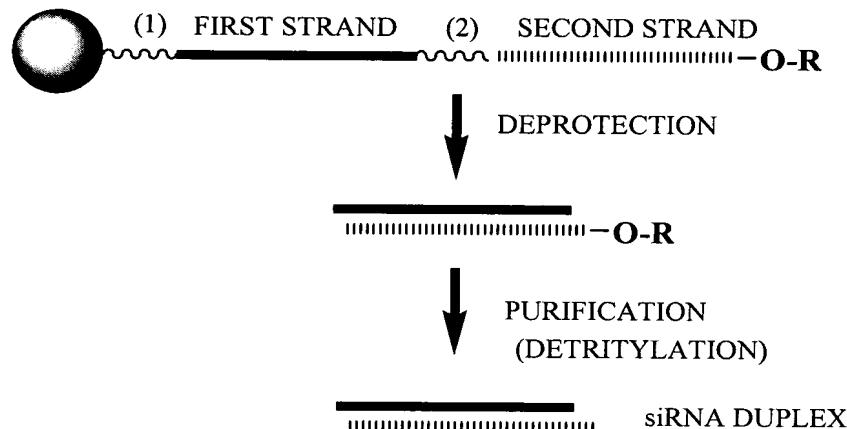


Figure 1



= SOLID SUPPORT

R = TERMINAL PROTECTING GROUP

FOR EXAMPLE:

DIMETHOXYTRITYL (DMT)

⁽¹⁾
~~~~~

= CLEAVABLE LINKER

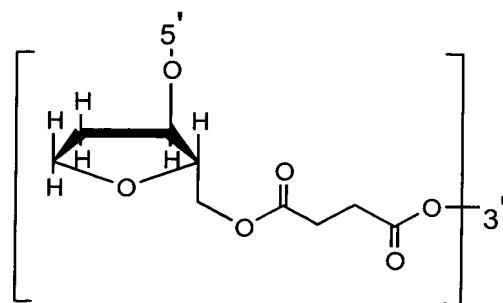
(FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR

<sup>(2)</sup>  
~~~~~

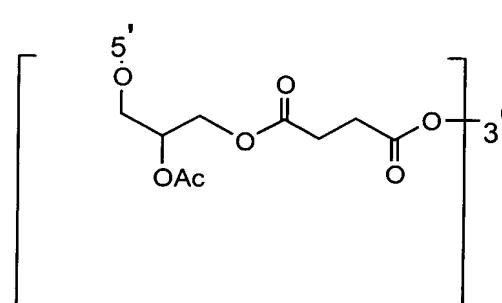
INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)

= CLEAVABLE LINKER

(FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)



INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE
LINKAGE



GLYCERYL SUCCINATE LINKAGE

Figure 2

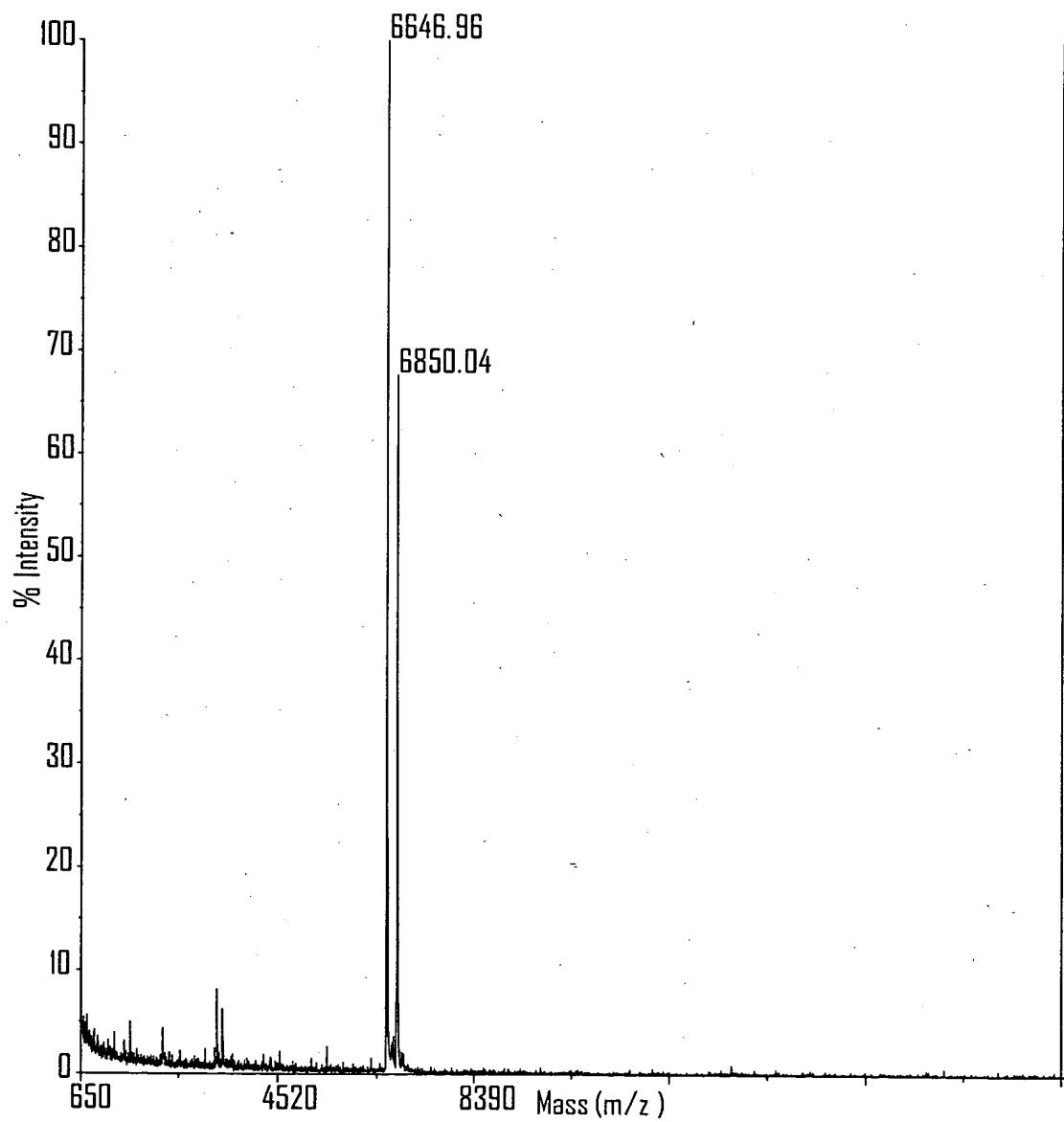


Figure 3

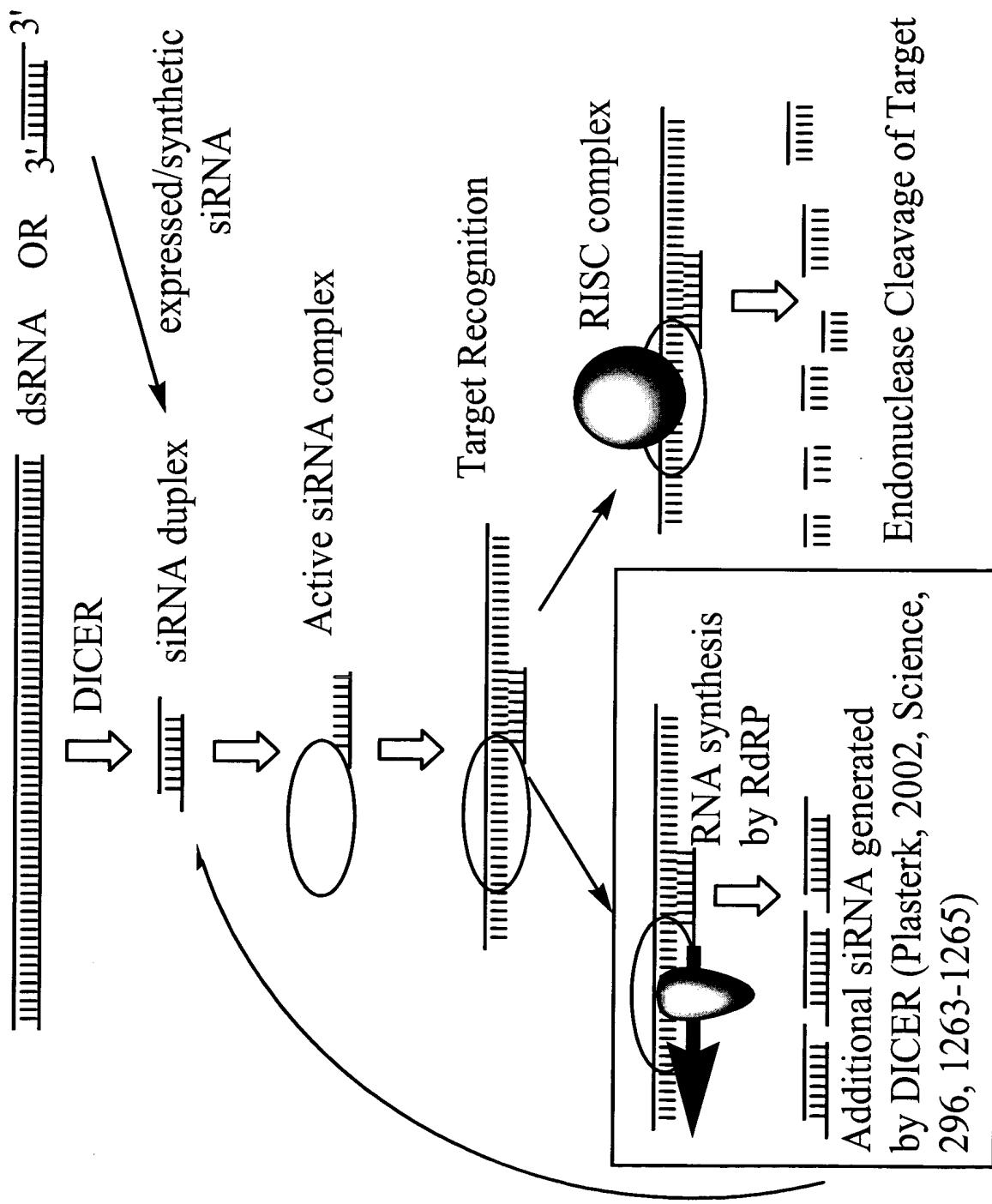
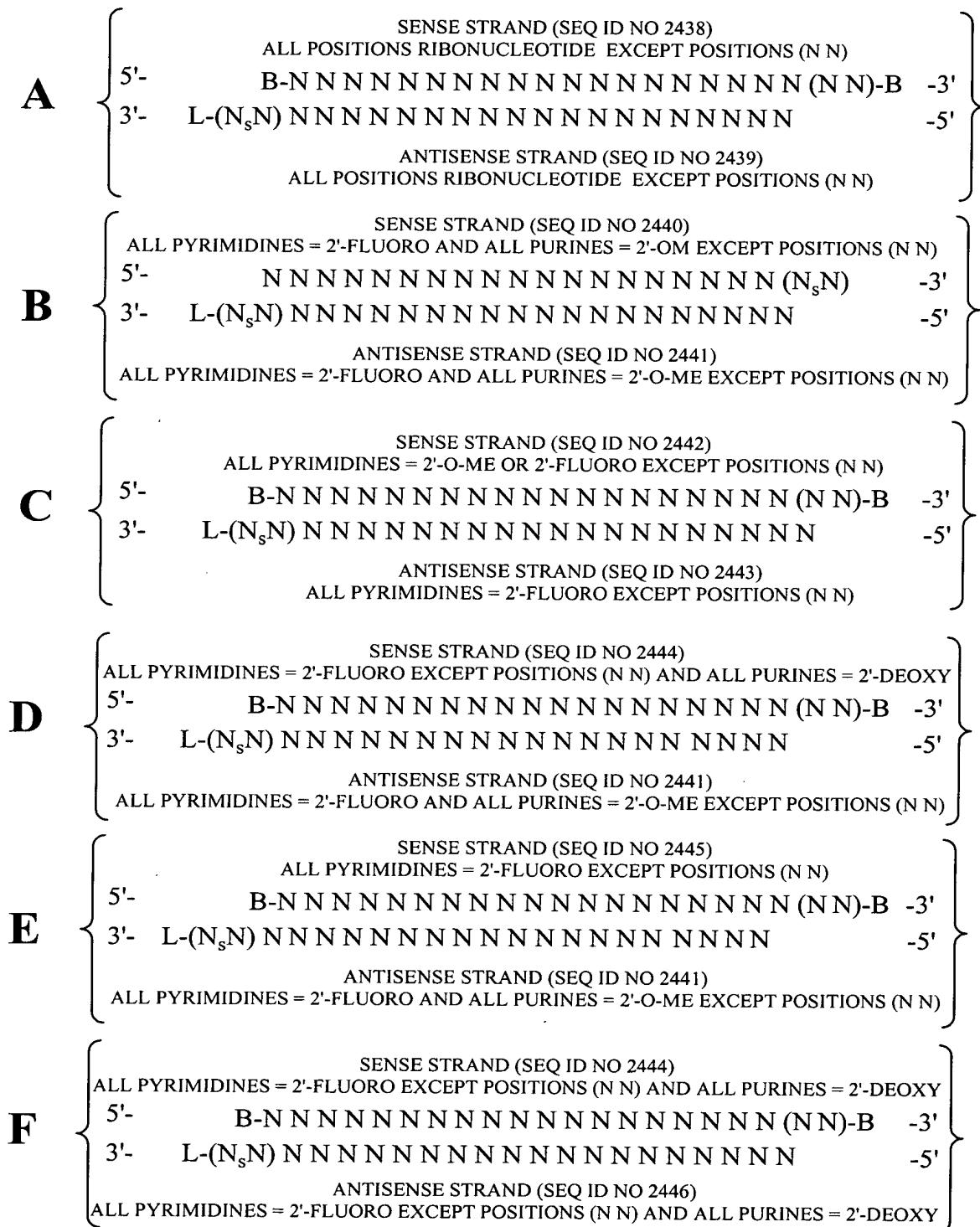


Figure 4



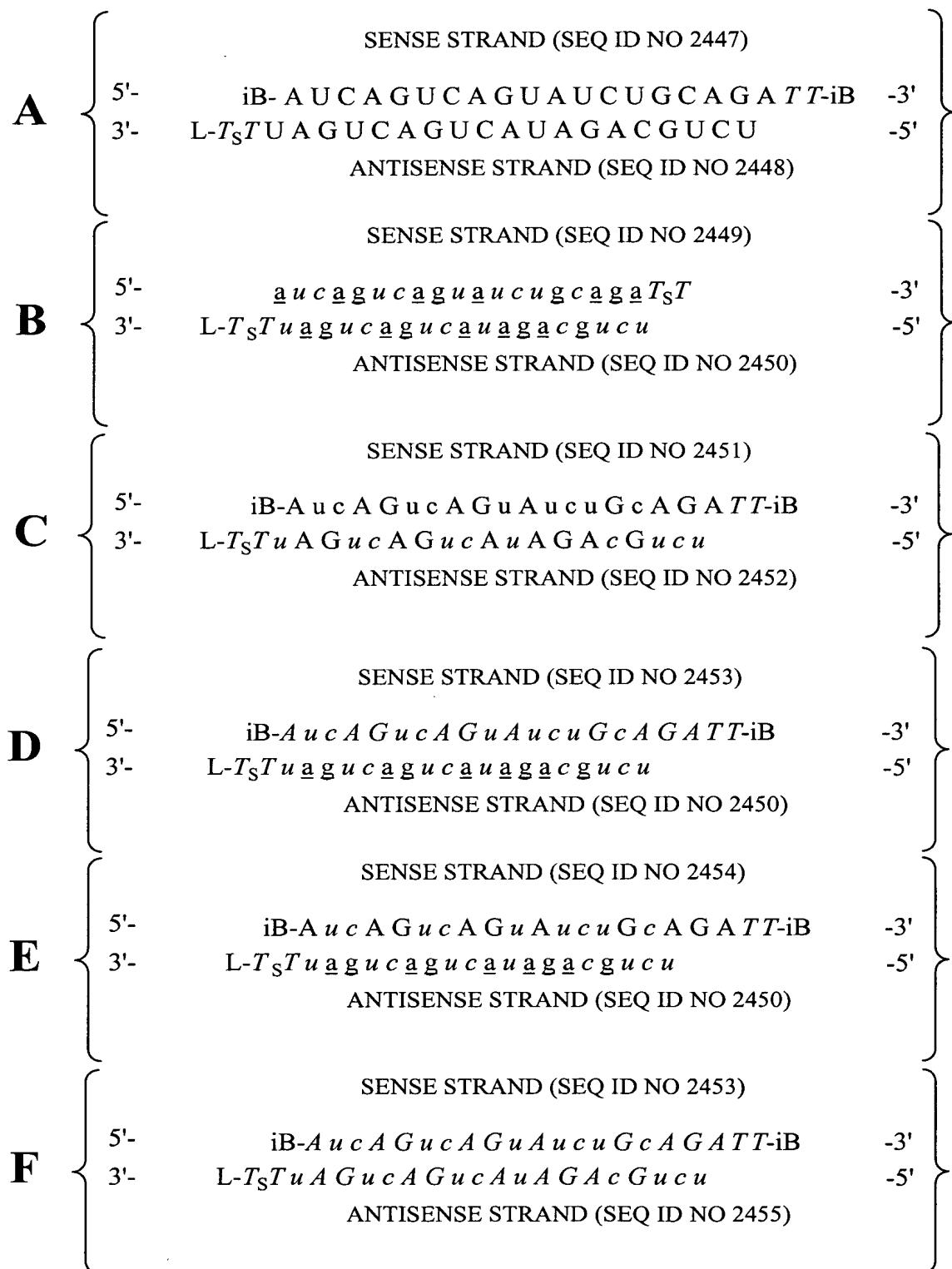
POSITIONS (NN) CAN COMprise ANY NUCLEOTIDE, SUCH AS DEOXYNUCLEOTIDES (eg. THYMIDINE) OR UNIVERSAL BASES

B = ABASIC, INVERTED ABASIC, INVERTED NUCLEOTIDE OR OTHER TERMINAL CAP THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT

L = GLYCERYL MOIETY THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT

S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR PHOSPHORODITHIOATE

Figure 5



lower case = 2'-O-Methyl or 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro
italic lower case = 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro
underline = 2'-O-methyl

ITALIC UPPER CASE = DEOXY
 B = INVERTED DEOXYABASIC
 L = GLYCERYL MOIETY OPTIONAL PRESENT
 S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR
 PHOSPHORODITHIOATE

Figure 6

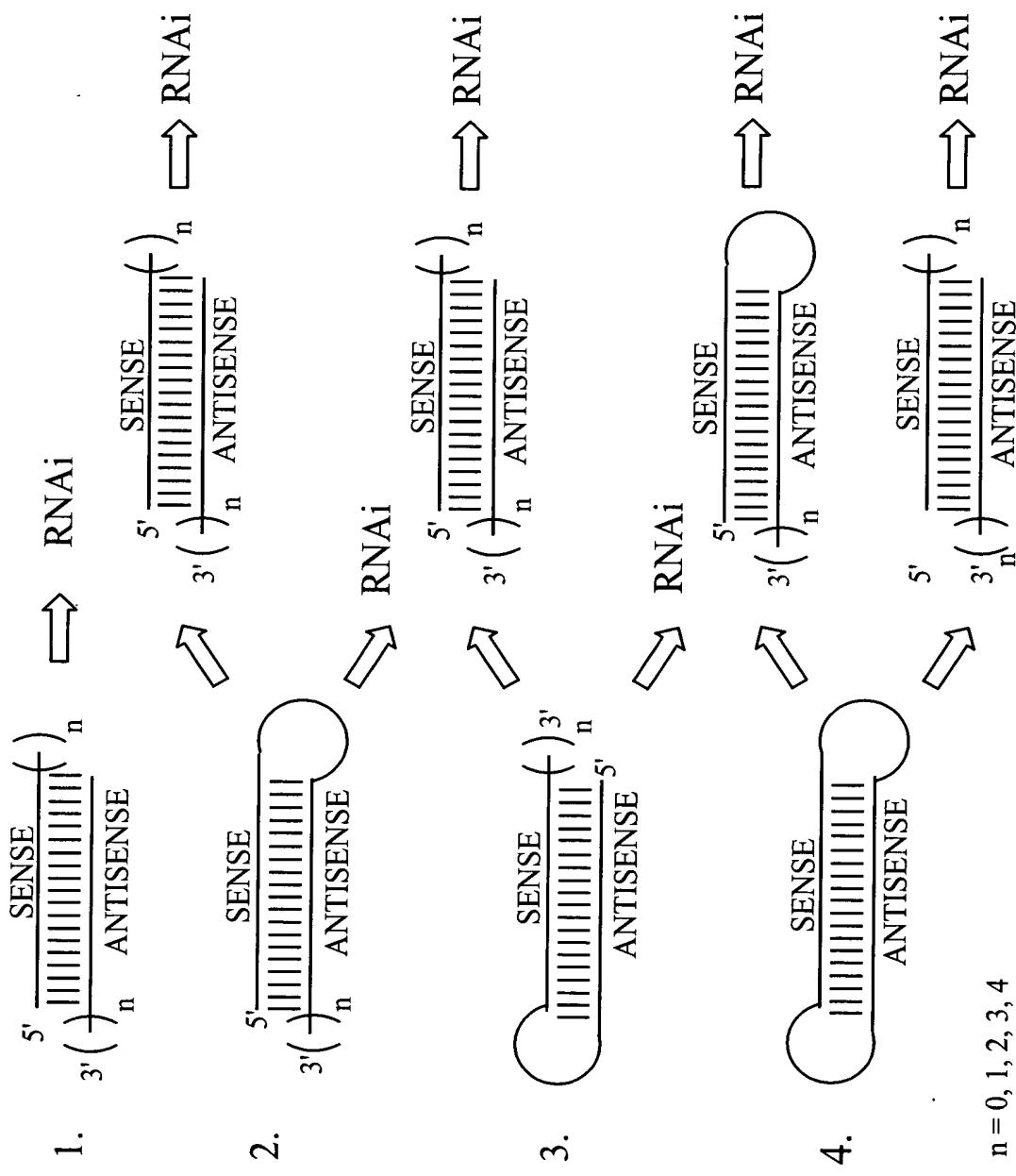


Figure 7

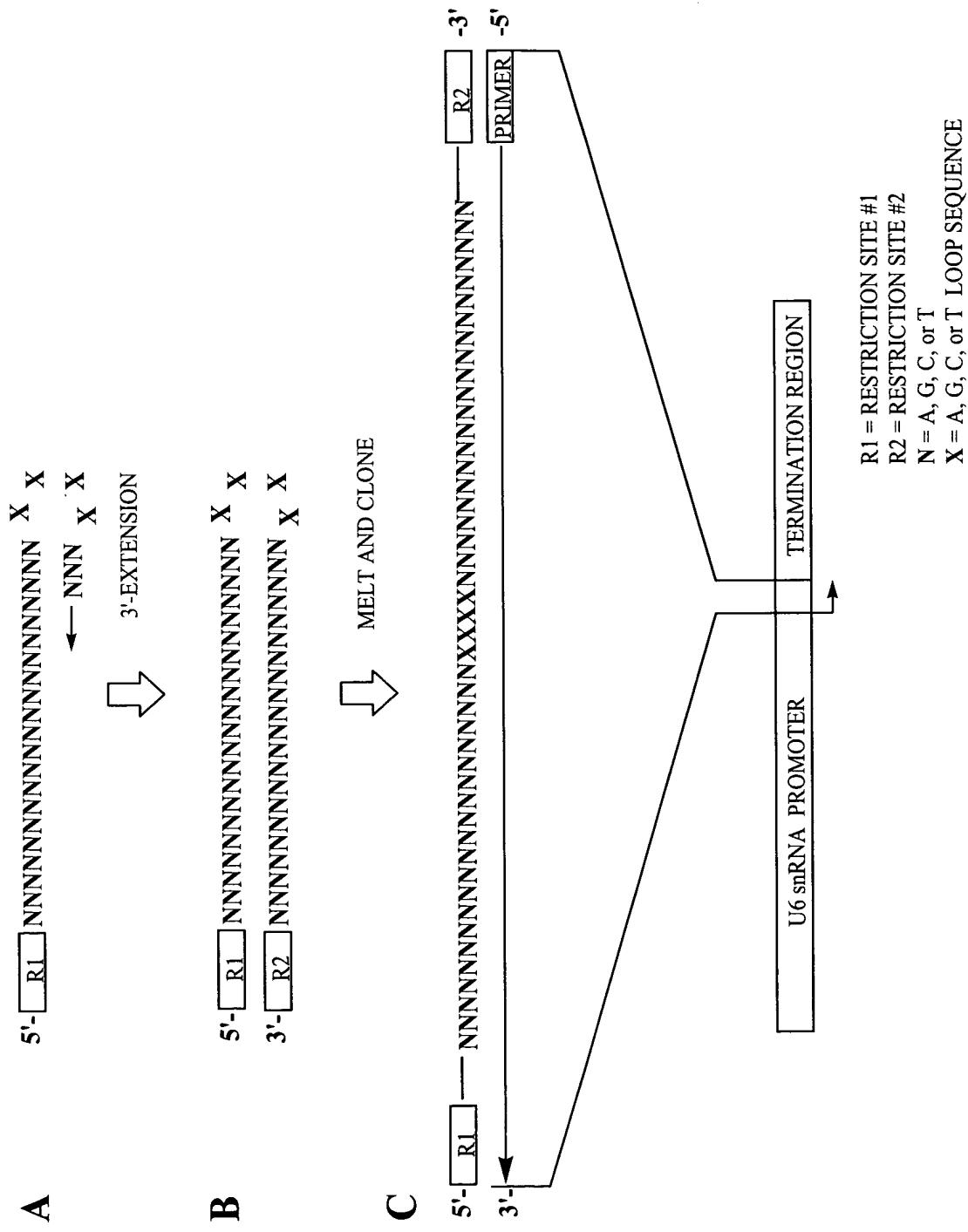


Figure 8

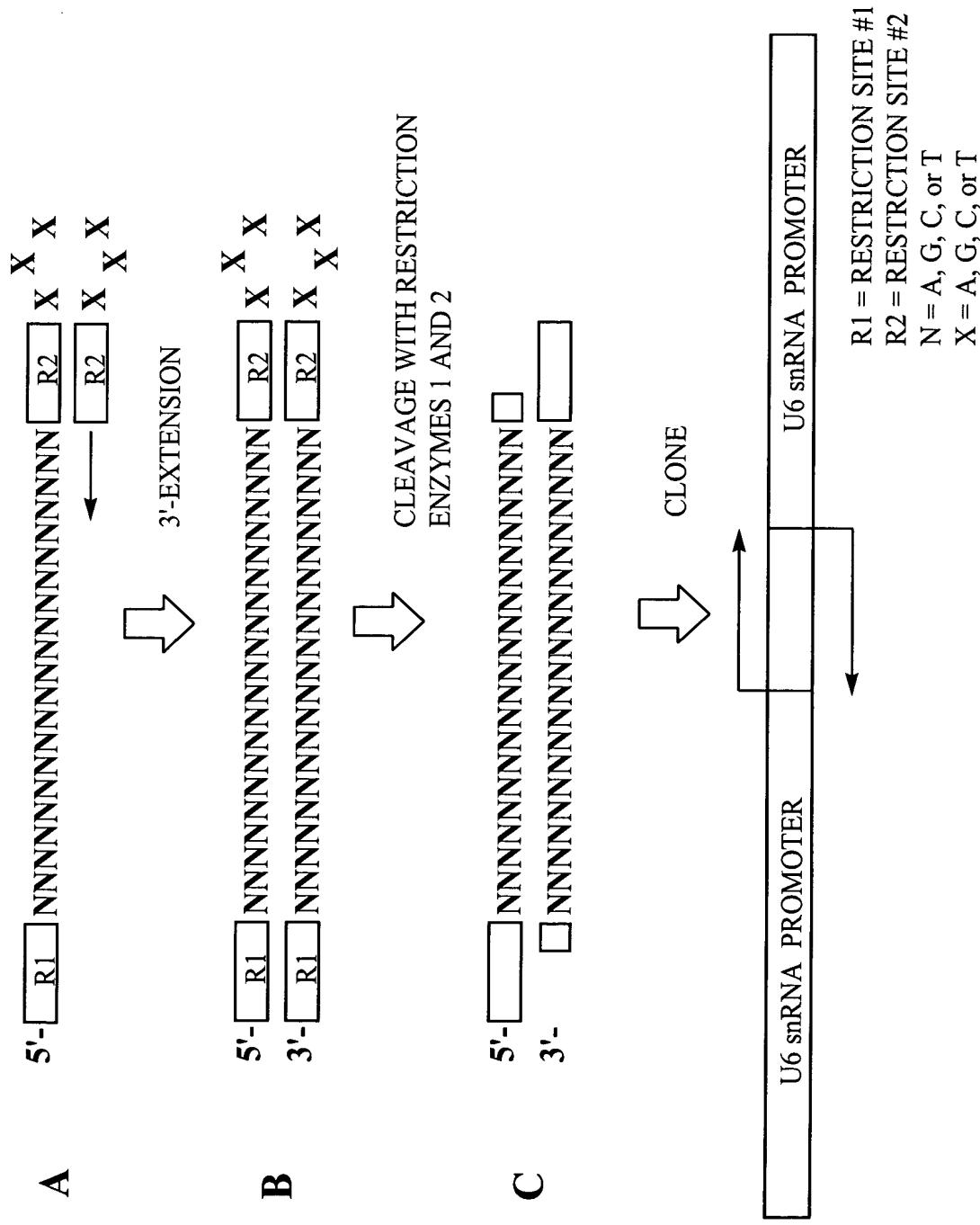


Figure 9: Target site Selection using siRNA

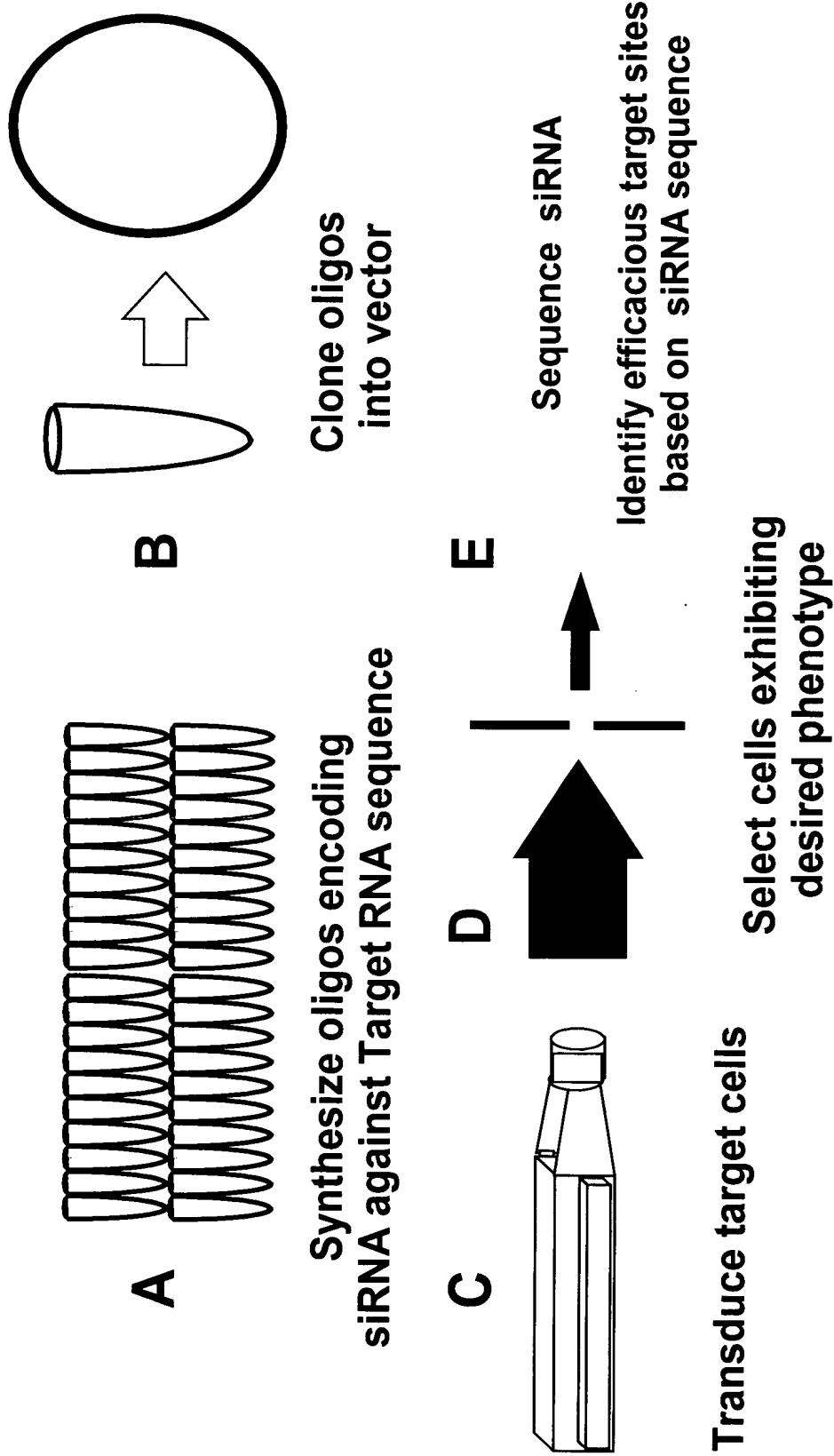
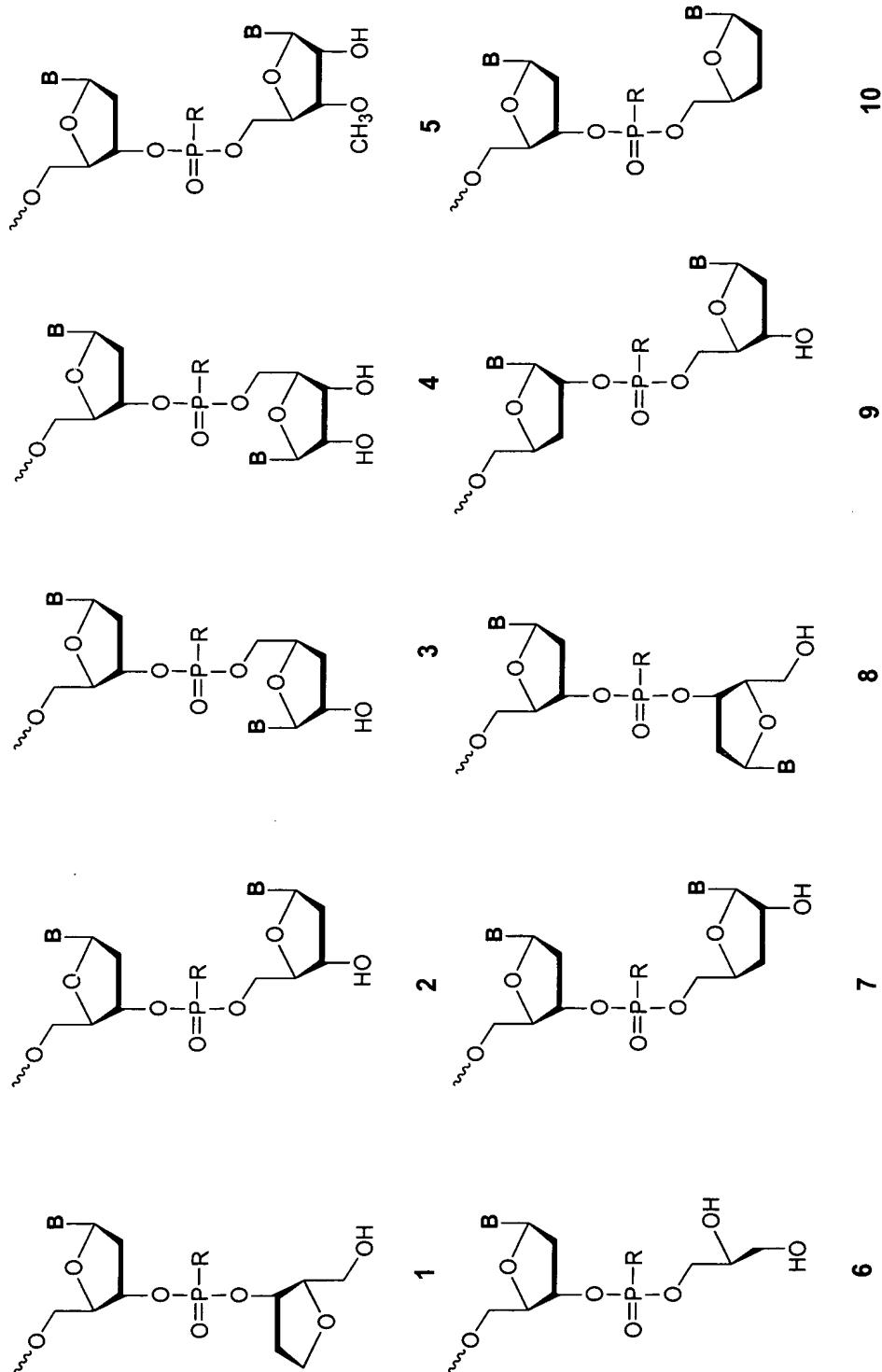


Figure 10



R = O, S, N, alkyl, substituted alkyl, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, alkaryl, or aralkyl
 B = Independently any nucleotide base, either naturally occurring or chemically modified, or optionally H (abasic).

Figure 11: Modification Strategy

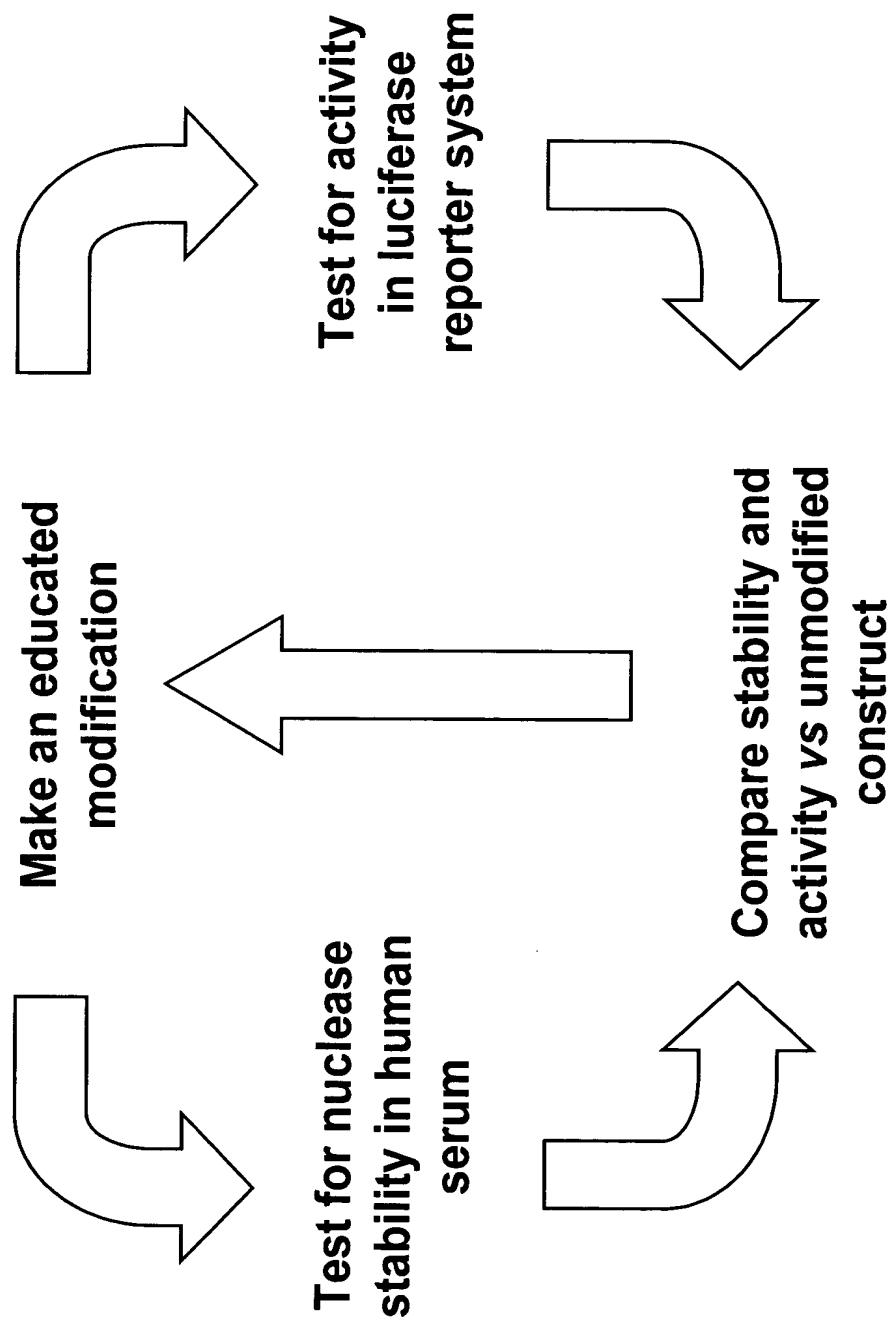
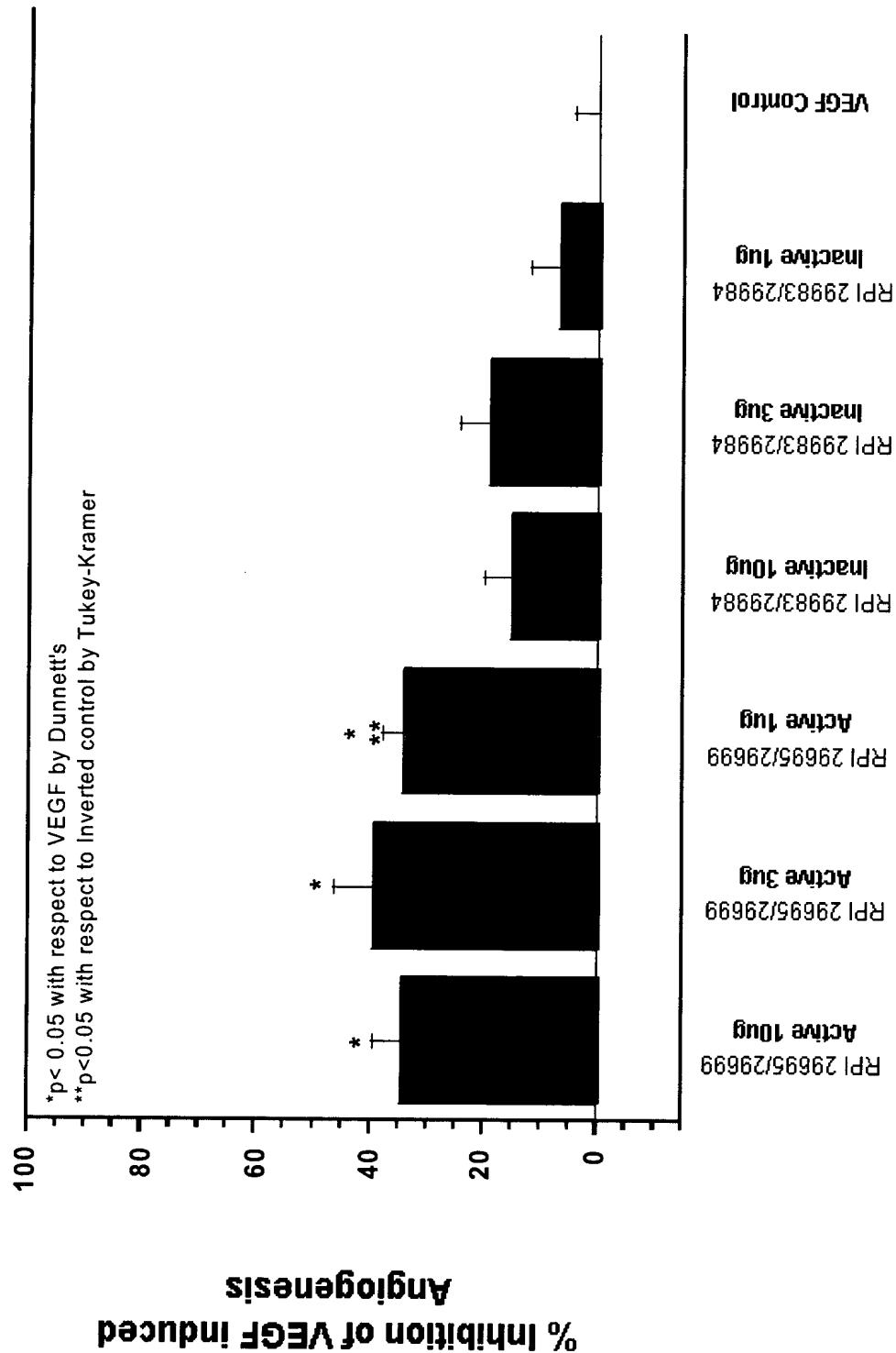


Figure 12: Inhibition of VEGF-Induced Angiogenesis by siRNAs



**Figure 13: Site 3854 and 3948 KDR RNAi,
4/5, 7/8 and 9/10 chemistry in HAEC cells**

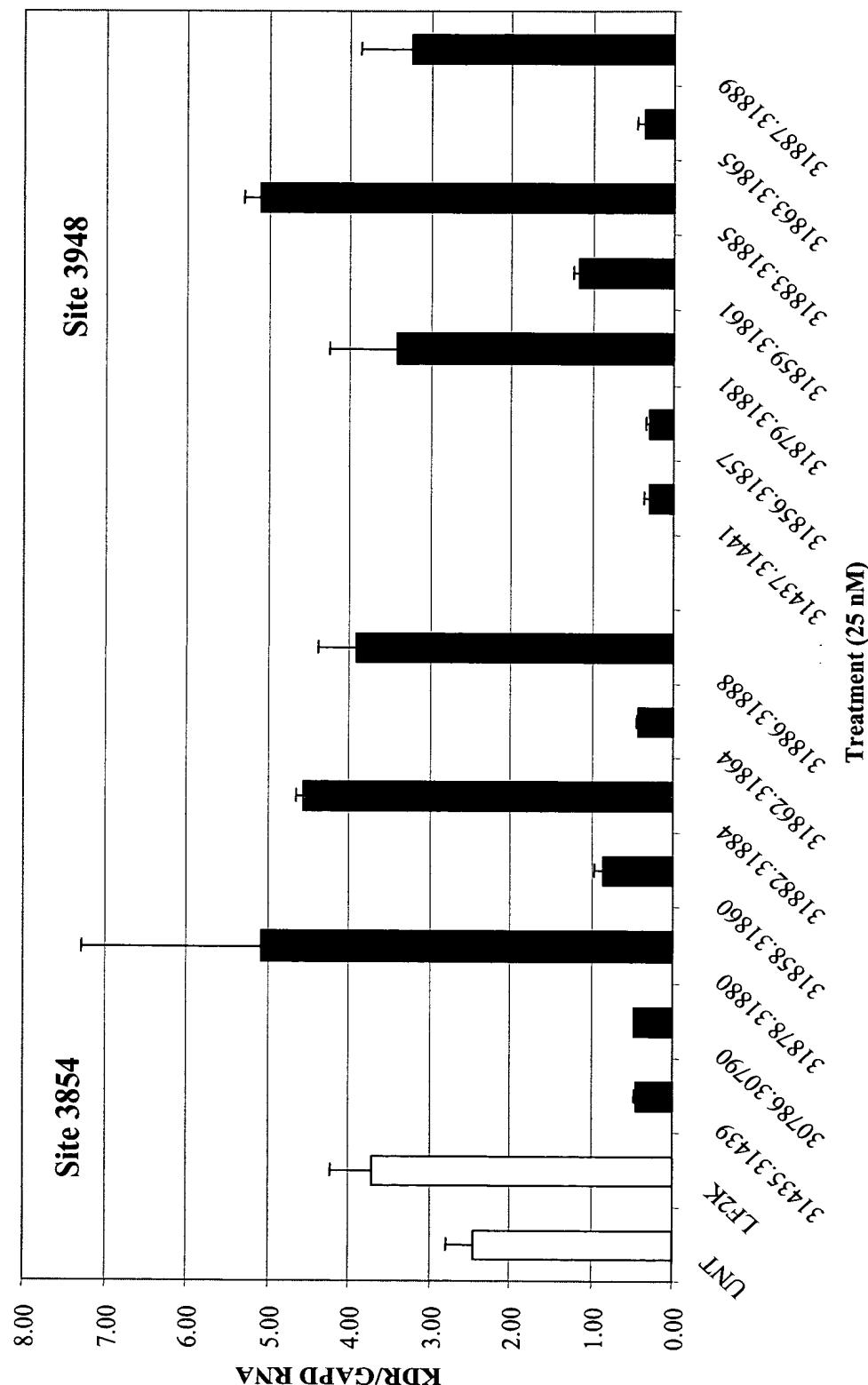
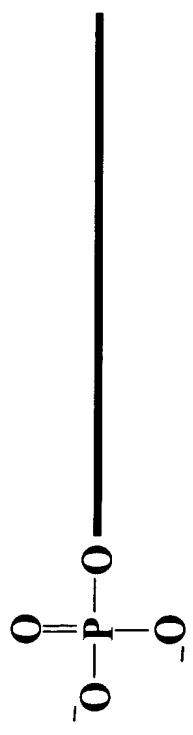
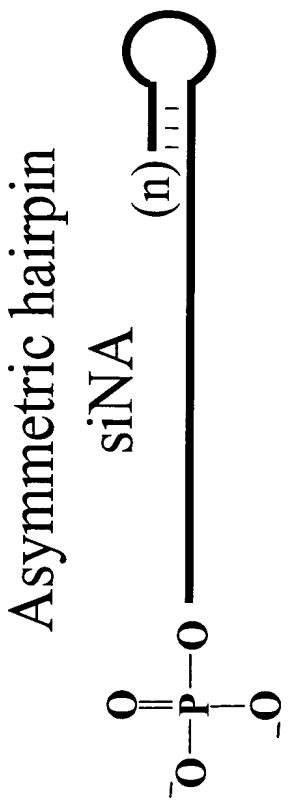


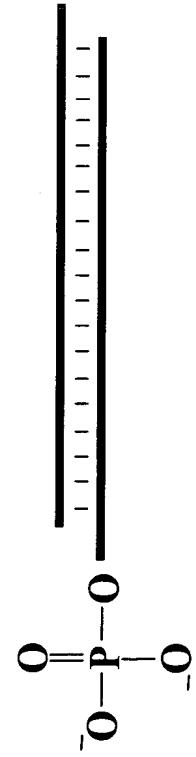
Figure 14: Phosphorylated siNA constructs



Phosphates can be modified as described herein



Asymmetric duplex siNA



$$\text{O}=\text{P}(\text{O}-\text{O})_n$$

(n) = number of base pairs (e.g. 3-18 bp)

Figure 15: 5'-phosphate modifications

